

(12) INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(19) World Intellectual Property Organization International Bureau



(43) International Publication Date  
17 February 2005 (17.02.2005)

PCT

(10) International Publication Number  
**WO 2005/014704 A1**

- (51) International Patent Classification<sup>7</sup>: C08J 9/12, 9/28      (81) Designated States (*unless otherwise indicated, for every kind of national protection available*): AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW.
- (21) International Application Number:  
PCT/GB2004/003264
- (22) International Filing Date: 29 July 2004 (29.07.2004)
- (25) Filing Language: English
- (26) Publication Language: English
- (30) Priority Data:  
0318182.3      4 August 2003 (04.08.2003) GB
- (71) Applicant (*for all designated States except US*): THE UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL [GB/GB]; Senate House, Abercromby House, Liverpool L69 3BX (GB).
- (72) Inventors; and
- (75) Inventors/Applicants (*for US only*): COOPER, Andrew [GB/GB]; 306 Beetham Plaza, The Strand, Liverpool, L2 0XJ (GB). BUTLER, Rachel [GB/GB]; 32 Fleetwood Walk, Murdishaw, Runcorn, WA7 6DZ (GB).
- (74) Agent: W.P.THOMPSON & CO.; Coopers Building, Church Street, Liverpool, L1 3AB (GB).

- (84) Designated States (*unless otherwise indicated, for every kind of regional protection available*): ARIPO (BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW), Eurasian (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European (AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR), OAPI (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

Published:

— with international search report

*For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.*

WO 2005/014704 A1

- (54) Title: POROUS MATERIAL AND METHOD OF PRODUCTION THEREOF

- (57) Abstract: The present invention relates to a method for producing a porous material comprising the steps of; (a) providing a C/W emulsion comprising an aqueous phase, a matrix building material, a surfactant and liquid CO<sub>2</sub> phase; (b) at least partially freezing the aqueous phase; (c) gasifying CO<sub>2</sub> from the liquid CO<sub>2</sub> phase to form an intermediate porous material; (d) venting the gasified CO<sub>2</sub> from the intermediate porous material; and (e) freeze drying the intermediate porous material at least substantially to remove the aqueous phase and form the porous material. The present invention also relates to a porous material obtainable by the method.

DESCRIPTIONPOROUS MATERIAL AND METHOD OF PRODUCTION THEREOF

The present invention relates to the production of porous materials from CO<sub>2</sub>-in-water (C/W) emulsions.

Porous materials have been used in a variety of applications and have proved especially useful in the biomedical field, for example, as label or sensing-device carriers, affinity chromatography agents, for the immobilisation of enzymes, as supports for tissue engineering, and in drug delivery. Porous polymeric materials can be produced by a number of methods and can result in materials with quite different physical attributes which are suited to a particular application.

It is often preferable to have a material with an internal structure that is extremely porous. Certain porous polymeric materials can be produced using high internal phase emulsions (HIPEs), which are emulsions where the volume percentage of the internal phase is typically greater than 74.05% (P. Hainey, *et al.*, *Macromolecules* 1991, 24, 117; N. R. Cameron, *et al.* *Adv. Polym. Sci.* 1996, 126, 163; A. Barobtainta, *et al.*, *Chem. Commun.*, 2000, 221). The structure produced from a HIPE, is often referred to as a 'templated structure' and this type of structure is most desirable. Materials can be templated by polymerization of oil-in-water (O/W) HIPEs but the techniques utilising them are extremely solvent intensive because the internal oil phase (often an organic solvent) can constitute between 75 and 90% of the total reaction volume. The use of such solvents may leave residues on the material, which is undesirable for certain applications (for

example in the biomedical field). Furthermore, it is not possible to produce water-soluble materials via this method because the products are typically highly cross-linked and therefore water-insoluble.

Butler, R. et al., (2001) (*Adv. Mater.*, 2001, 13, 1459-1463) discloses a method of producing porous monolithic type structures involving CO<sub>2</sub>-in-water (C/W) templating and requires a chemical reaction between monomers (e.g., acrylamide and methylene bisacrylamide) to lock in the structure of the C/W emulsion, and thus to form porous monolithic type structures. The resultant materials are cross-linked which limits the scope of application for materials produced by this process. For example, these highly cross-linked materials cannot be redissolved in water or in organic solvents. This process also requires an elevated temperature in order to initiate the reaction and therefore this process is unsuitable for use with thermally sensitive materials. Furthermore, the increased temperatures are undesirable as they give rise to a destabilisation of the emulsion and can denature any active ingredient added to the emulsion.

Other methods to produce porous materials utilising carbon dioxide have been disclosed, as reviewed in A. I. Cooper, *Adv. Mater.*, 2003, 15, 1049-1059. Goel, et al., (1994) (*Polym. Eng. Sci.*, 1994, 34, 1148-1156) discusses the use of CO<sub>2</sub> to foam polymeric materials by expansion. Cooper, et al., (2001) and (2003) (*Macromolecules*, 2001, 34, 5-8 and *Chem. Mater.*, 2003, 15, 2061-2069) discuss a reaction-induced phase separation method for the production of porous beaded and monolithic materials using CO<sub>2</sub>. Both of these processes give rise to significantly different porous morphologies to those produced using an emulsion templating method, and are applicable to particular restricted classes of materials.

Foaming by expansion with CO<sub>2</sub> is limited to polymers that can melt at moderate temperatures or that are highly plasticized by CO<sub>2</sub> (S. M. Howdle, et al., *Chem. Commun.*, 2001, 109). By contrast, reaction induced phase separation in CO<sub>2</sub> can be used to form rigid, ‘solvent-free’ materials that cannot be foamed, but the technique is limited to materials that can be produced by the reaction of CO<sub>2</sub>-soluble precursors (Cooper and Holmes, International Patent Publication No. WO 00/46281).

Zhang and Cooper (2002) (*Chem. Mater.*, 2002, 14, 4017-4020) disclose the synthesis of HIPE-templated beads by using either organic solvents or mineral oils as the internal phase. This method has drawbacks: for example, removal of the internal ‘oil’ phase is very difficult and requires large volumes of organic solvent both as the internal phase and in the subsequent purification steps. The materials produced by this method are highly cross-linked and thus substantially insoluble in water or in organic solvents.

UK Patent Application No. 02099315.1 discloses a HIPE-templated porous polymer material and a method of production thereof, where a large majority, for example 80% or more, or even up to about 100% of the material is in the form of substantially spherical beads with narrow bead size distributions. These polymeric beads have a porous structure, characterized by cavities joined by interconnecting pores (a HIPE structure), some of which are connected to the surface of the bead. The materials produced by this method are highly cross-linked and thus insoluble. UK Patent Application No. 0217587.5 discusses porous beads and methods of producing them and in particular to a method of producing hydrophilic polymeric beads by freeze-drying a droplet containing a

polymeric material in a continuous phase of an oil-in-water (O/W) emulsion is disclosed. This method uses a large volume of a volatile organic solvent (*e.g.*, cyclohexane) as the template phase.

It is an object of the present invention to address one or more of the problems associated with the prior art materials. It is a further object of the present invention to provide a highly porous material which has a 'templated' structure, which is produced by a substantially non-toxic process which preferably does not utilise any organic solvents (*i.e.*, volatile organic compounds, VOCs) or involatile oils. It would be advantageous to provide a porous material that can be produced without the addition of chemical initiators or monomers. It would also be advantageous to produce the material in a moulded, monolithic form. Furthermore, it would be desirable to produce a material that is substantially water-soluble. Another object of the present invention is to produce a porous material that allows for incorporation of active species without any substantial denaturation, degradation, or attenuation of the active species.

In accordance with the present invention, there is provided a method for producing a porous material comprising the steps of:

- (a) providing a C/W emulsion comprising an aqueous phase, a matrix building material, a surfactant and a liquid CO<sub>2</sub> phase;
- (b) at least partially freezing the aqueous phase;
- (c) gasifying CO<sub>2</sub> from the liquid CO<sub>2</sub> phase to form an intermediate porous material;
- (d) venting the gasified CO<sub>2</sub> from the intermediate porous material;  
and

- 5 -

(e) freeze drying the intermediate porous material at least substantially to remove the aqueous phase and form the porous material.

The method in accordance with the present invention has significant advantages over techniques currently in use due to the elimination of organic solvent residues, high pore volumes, the ability to form porous structures from rigid materials that cannot be foamed by expansion, and the incorporation of active species without substantial denaturation, degradation, or attenuation of the active species. Furthermore, all of the materials used in the method can be selected to have low toxicity profiles in addition to being biodegradable.

Additionally, the method does not require the addition of any chemical initiators or monomers and substantially no internal phase residue is left in the material, which is very difficult to achieve using conventional emulsion templating methods.

Accordingly, the invention provides a porous material comprising a water-soluble polymeric matrix, which matrix comprises substantially no residual organic solvent.

The porous material of the invention is obtainable by a method which utilises substantially no organic solvent and hence the matrix is free from any residual organic solvent component.

Preferably, the porous material of the invention comprises surfactant moieties entangled with the polymeric matrix. The presence of such surfactant moieties may result from the formation of the porous material of the invention from a C/W emulsion comprising the surfactant moieties.

The matrix building material may comprise a number of materials. The matrix building material may comprise a polymeric material. The polymeric material will preferably be substantially free of cross-linking. Such a polymeric material may be a synthetic polymer material or a natural polymer material. Preferably, the matrix building material is a vinyl polymer. More preferably, the matrix building material is selected from one or more of the following materials: poly(vinyl alcohol), dextran, sodium alginate, poly(aspartic acid), poly(ethylene glycol), poly(ethylene oxide), poly(vinyl pyrrolidone), poly(acrylic acid), poly(acrylic acid)-sodium salt, poly(acrylamide), poly(*N*-isopropyl acrylamide), poly(hydroxyethyl acrylate), poly(acrylic acid), poly(sodium styrene sulfonate), poly(2-acrylamido-2-methyl-1-propanesulfonic acid), polysaccharides, and cellulose derivatives. Other water-soluble polymers, copolymers, or derivatives of such materials will be apparent to those skilled in the art. The matrix building material may additionally be substantially water-soluble or at least the major constituent of the material may be water-soluble. The matrix building material may also be contained in any one of the constituents of the emulsion, but it is preferably contained within the aqueous phase.

The emulsion may further comprise a dopant, which is preferably contained within the aqueous or CO<sub>2</sub> phase. A number of dopants may be used to generate a wide range of materials and these will be apparent to those skilled in the art. Preferably, the dopant is substantially water-soluble. The water-soluble dopant may be added with the purpose of delivering this additive into an aqueous solution upon dissolution of the emulsion-templated material. The water-soluble dopant may be selected from a very wide range of substantially water-soluble or

water-dispersible materials and such dopants will be apparent to one skilled in the art. Preferably, a dopant is selected from one or more of the following dopants: pharmaceutical actives, pharmaceutical salts, enzymes, dyes, oxidising agents, reducing agents, cleaning agents, reagents for organic synthesis, agrochemicals, fabric softeners, clothes care agents, bleaches, flavours, fragrances, vitamins or nutraceuticals, metal nanoparticles (*e.g.*, metal hydrosols), inorganic nanoparticles, biological polymers (*e.g.*, DNA, RNA), growth factors and growth co-factors and live cells (*e.g.*, stem cells).

A substantially water-soluble inorganic or organic additive may be dissolved in the aqueous continuous phase in order to enhance the strength of the polymer beads or to form a highly porous inorganic skeleton after subsequent dissolution of the organic polymer or by calcination of the organic at elevated temperatures. A number of water-soluble structural additives may be used. Preferably, a water-soluble structural additive is selected from one or more of the following additives: partially hydrolysed silica precursors (*i.e.*, a silica 'sol'), other alkoxide sols, hydroxyapatite salts, and sodium silicate. The substantially water-soluble inorganic or organic additive may be in addition to a dopant or in place of a dopant.

The temperature of the emulsion may be reduced to a temperature that allows the emulsion to become frozen and it will be evident that the precise temperature will be dependent upon the elements that comprise the emulsion. The aqueous phase of the emulsion is typically frozen by immersion in a bath of acetone and solid carbon dioxide, although other methods of cooling will be apparent to those skilled in the art. Preferably, the temperature will not be

reduced to less than  $-56^{\circ}\text{C}$  as this is the melting point of  $\text{CO}_2$ . More preferably, the temperature of the emulsion will be reduced to a temperature in the range of  $-5^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $-30^{\circ}\text{C}$ . Most preferably, the temperature of the emulsion will be reduced to a temperature in the range of  $-15^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $-25^{\circ}\text{C}$ . Once the aqueous phase is frozen, the structure becomes 'locked' in place. Subsequent removal of the internal  $\text{CO}_2$  droplet phase in the emulsion is easily achieved as the  $\text{CO}_2$  reverts to the gaseous state on depressurization of the system, leaving behind a frozen, porous monolithic block which is a skeletal replica of the emulsion immediately prior to the onset of freezing. Removal of the aqueous phase via freeze drying allows the isolation of a solid porous material which retains this structure. This structure is not formed by expansion of the polymer (*i.e.*, the structure is not an expanded foam) because the rigid frozen structure does not expand appreciably during venting of the liquid  $\text{CO}_2$ .

It will be apparent to one skilled in the art that a number of surfactants may be utilised to obtain the porous material. The surfactants used will be dependent upon the application for which the porous material will be used but will generally be one which is capable of stabilizing a concentrated  $\text{CO}_2$ -in-water (C/W) emulsion, taking into account any other constituents (*e.g.*, polymers, dopants) in the aqueous or the  $\text{CO}_2$  phase. The presence of a polymer or dopant in the aqueous phase may substantially affect the stability of the emulsion with respect to an equivalent emulsion formed from  $\text{CO}_2$  and pure water. Preferably, the surfactant is selected from one or more of the following list of surfactants: CTAB (cetyltrimethylammonium bromide), SDS (sodium dodecyl sulphate), pluronic surfactants, Brij 30 and Tween 40. Most preferably, the surfactant should be

CTAB. Commonly, the porous material may be produced in the form of a monolithic block. Alternatively, the concentrated liquid CO<sub>2</sub>-in-water emulsion may be sprayed directly into a suitable refrigerant (e.g., liquid nitrogen, liquid ammonia, liquified noble gas such as argon, liquefied chlorinated hydrocarbon such as trichloroethylene, chlorofluorocarbon, freon, hexane, dimethylbutene, isoheptane) in order to obtain porous particles.

Preferably, the constituents of the emulsion are in the following quantities: the matrix building material is in the range of 1–50 % w/v and the surfactant is in the range of 0.1–20 % w/v in respect of H<sub>2</sub>O and the CO<sub>2</sub> is in the range of 10–98% v/v. More preferably, the constituents of the emulsion are in the following quantities: the matrix building material in the range of 5–25 % w/v and the surfactant is in the range of 0.5–15 % w/v in respect of H<sub>2</sub>O and the CO<sub>2</sub> is in the range of 70–90 % v/v. Most preferably, the constituents of the emulsion are in the following quantities: the matrix building material in the range of 10–20 % w/v and the surfactant is in the range of 1–10 % w/v in respect of H<sub>2</sub>O and the CO<sub>2</sub> is in the range of 75–85 % v/v.

The emulsion may further comprise an active ingredient for incorporation into the porous material. A number of active ingredients for incorporation into the porous material will be apparent to the skilled addressee and such ingredients will

be related to the function that the porous material is intended to perform.

Preferably, the active ingredient is selected from one or more from the following

group; pharmaceutical actives, pharmaceutical salts, enzymes, dyes, oxidising

agents, reducing agents, cleaning agents, reagents for organic synthesis,

agrochemicals, fabric softeners, clothes care agents, bleaches, flavours, fragrances,

- 10 -

vitamins or nutraceuticals, metal nanoparticles (*e.g.*, metal hydrosols), inorganic nanoparticles, biological polymers (*e.g.*, DNA, RNA), growth factors/cofactors, and live cells (*e.g.*, stem cells). Water-soluble additives can be used singly or as mixtures. As the method does not utilise elevated temperatures in the production of the porous material, the active ingredients are less likely to undergo denaturation and will remain fully active and therefore, the material is suited to a wide range of applications.

In accordance with yet another aspect of the present invention, there is provided a porous material obtainable by the method as herein described above. The porous material may be used for one or more of the following applications: biomaterials, food materials, tissue scaffolding, DNA storage, absorbents, controlled release matrices, scaffolds for sensor materials, wound-healing matrices, agrochemical release, reagent release (*e.g.*, for chemical reactions), scaffolds for combinatorial chemistry, molecular separations, and diagnostic reagent release.

In accordance with another aspect of the present invention, there is provided a water-soluble porous material produced by the method as herein described comprising, a median pore diameter within the range of 5–100 microns, a total pore volume in the range of 8–15 cm<sup>3</sup>/g when approximately 80% v/v CO<sub>2</sub> is used as the template phase. It will be appreciated by one skilled in the art that lower pore volumes can be achieved by using less CO<sub>2</sub> in the templating procedure. Bulk densities of the emulsion-templated materials are typically in the range 0.02–0.06 g/cm<sup>3</sup>, although higher densities can be achieved by using less CO<sub>2</sub> in the templating procedure. Preferably, the porous material will have a

- 11 -

median pore diameter within the range of 15-55 microns. Materials produced without the CO<sub>2</sub> emulsion template have much lower levels of porosity (1.8–3.4 cm<sup>3</sup>/g) and much smaller pores (4–6 microns). The emulsion-templated materials are much more highly porous than the equivalent non-emulsion-templated analogues. A water-soluble porous material obtainable by the method as herein above described may further be characterised by having substantially no solvent residue remaining in the material that arises from the internal template phase. The water-soluble porous material may additionally be characterised by being produced in the form of a moulded, monolithic block that substantially conforms to the shape of the vessel in which it is produced.

A method according to the present invention will now be illustrated by way of example only and with reference to the Figures in which:

Figure 1 is an electron micrograph at three different magnifications of a porous material produced in Sample 1 in accordance with the present invention;

Figure 2 is an electron micrograph at three different magnifications of a porous material produced in Sample 2 in accordance with the present invention;

Figure 3 is an electron micrograph at three different magnifications of a porous material produced in Sample 3 in accordance with the present invention;

Figure 4 is an electron micrograph at three different magnifications of a porous material produced in Sample 5 in accordance with the present invention;

Figure 5 is an electron micrograph at three different magnifications of a porous material produced in Sample 7 in accordance with the present invention;

Figure 6 is an electron micrograph at two different magnifications of a porous material produced in Sample 16 in accordance with the present invention;

Figure 7 is an electron micrograph at two different magnifications of a porous material produced in Sample 18 in accordance with the present invention;

Figure 8 is an electron micrograph at three different magnifications of a porous materials showing a direct comparison between Sample 2 and Sample 7;

Figure 9 shows mercury intrusion porosimetry data for dextran samples prepared by freeze-drying of aqueous solutions in the absence of any CO<sub>2</sub> emulsion template for samples 1, 2 and 3;

Figure 10 shows mercury intrusion porosimetry data for dextran samples prepared by freeze-drying of aqueous solutions in the presence of a 80% v/v CO<sub>2</sub> emulsion template for samples 7, 8 and 18;

Figure 11 is a photograph showing various templated dextran materials in accordance with the present invention;

Figure 12 shows photographs illustrating the rapid dissolution of a small piece (~ 50 mg) of Sample 18 in pure water; and

Figure 13 shows close up photographs of emulsion-templated samples containing water-soluble dyes in accordance with the present invention.

An experiment was conducted in order to investigate the internal structural properties of porous materials produced from a stable C/W emulsions.

Emulsions comprising water, a polymer matrix building material (*e.g.*, dextran) and a surfactant were produced with differing constituents. In addition to this, liquid CO<sub>2</sub> was also added to a number of emulsions in order to assess the effect on the CO<sub>2</sub> in producing internal structures as compared to porous materials produced without CO<sub>2</sub>. All emulsions were produced with either dextran (Samples 1--18) or poly(vinyl alcohol) (PVA) (Samples 19--21) as the

- 13 -

matrix building material in the aqueous phase of the emulsion. The emulsions were continuously stirred at 550 rpm for 45 min and were subsequently frozen at -20°C. The emulsions were then depressurised in order to allow the CO<sub>2</sub> to revert to the gaseous state and to produce a porous material. The material was subsequently dried by freeze drying for 48 hours or until all of the water was removed.

The following table shows the results of the experiments conducted which produced 21 different samples of porous material.

	Polymer	CO <sub>2</sub> /H <sub>2</sub> O (v/v)	Polymer Concn. (w/v)	Surfactant	Surfactant Concn. (w/v)	Vol. of material (cm <sup>3</sup> )	Intrusion Vol. (cm <sup>3</sup> /g)	Med. Pore Diam. (microns)	Bulk density (g/cm <sup>3</sup> )	Dopant molecule
1	Dextran	0/100	14	CTAB	0	2.71	2.13	4.07	0.30	None
2	Dextran	0/100	14	CTAB	2	3.34	1.8	4.83	0.37	None
3	Dextran	0/100	14	CTAB	20	2.71	3.43	6.1	0.20	None
4	Dextran	80/20	8	CTAB	20	10.56	9.33	41.98	0.09	None
5	Dextran	80/20	8	CTAB	11	10.56	11.68	18.68	0.06	None
6	Dextran	80/20	14	CTAB	11	10.56	11.64	26.16	0.06	None
7	Dextran	80/20	14	CTAB	2	11.5	14.22	15.24	0.05	None
8	Dextran	80/20	14	CTAB	20	9.3	7.94	55.22	0.06	None
9	Dextran	80/20	14	CTAB	11	9.93	11.32	59.5	0.03	None
10	Dextran	80/20	14	CTAB	2	7.42	10.73	23.85	0.07	None
11	Dextran	80/20	14	CTAB	2	10.56	11.14	17.54	0.07	None
12	Dextran	80/20	14	CTAB	2	4.28	8.9	14.59		Ferrocene
13	Dextran	80/20	14	CTAB	2	5.85	8.51	15.67	0.05	Naproxen
14	Dextran	80/20	14	CTAB	2	5.85	6.33	7.66	0.11	AIBN

	Polymer	CO <sub>2</sub> /H <sub>2</sub> O (v/v)	Polymer Concn. (w/v)	Surfactant	Surfactant Concn. (w/v)	Vol. of material (cm <sup>3</sup> )	Intrusion Vol. (cm <sup>3</sup> /g)	Med. Pore Diam. (microns)	Bulk density (g/cm <sup>3</sup> )	Dopant molecule
15	Dextran	80/20	14	CTAB	2	7.42		8.67		Paracetamol
16	Dextran	80/20	14	CTAB	2	6.79	10.22	18.57	0.06	Rose Bengal
17	Dextran	80/20	14	CTAB	2	8.99	8.41	7.34	0.06	Methyl Orange
18	Dextran	80/20	14	CTAB	2	9.62	13.07	35.72	0.05	Rhodamine B
19	PVA	80/20	10	Brij 30	10	12.13	6.02	40.11	0.06	None
20	PVA	80/20	14	SDS	2	10.56	7.13	20.44	0.05	None
21	PVA	80/20	10	Tween 40	10	2.71	1.98	38.33	0.18	None

Notes: Dextran obtained from Fluka ( $M_r = 110,000$  g/mol). PVA = poly(vinyl alcohol), obtained from Aldrich ( $M_w = 10,000$  g/mol, 80% hydrolyzed)

Sample 1 was prepared by freeze drying a 14 % w/v aqueous solution of dextran in the absence of any surfactant. No CO<sub>2</sub> emulsion template was present and the structure does not show emulsion-templated porosity as illustrated in Figure 1. The bulk polymer density of sample 1 was found to be 0.30 g/cm<sup>3</sup>. Pore volume was 2.13 cm<sup>3</sup>/g. The median pore diameter was 4.07 microns.

Sample 2 was prepared by freeze drying a 14 % w/v aqueous solution of dextran mixed with 2 % w/v CTAB surfactant and the structure is shown in Figure 2. No CO<sub>2</sub> emulsion template was present and the structure does not show emulsion-templated porosity. Bulk polymer density was found to be 0.37 g/cm<sup>3</sup>

- 15 -

and the pore volume to be  $1.80 \text{ cm}^3/\text{g}$ , whilst the median pore diameter was found to be 4.83 microns.

Sample 3 was prepared by freeze drying a 14 % w/v aqueous solution of dextran mixed with 20 % w/v CTAB surfactant and the structure is shown in Figure 3. No  $\text{CO}_2$  emulsion template was present and the structure does not show emulsion-templated porosity. The bulk polymer density was found to be  $0.20 \text{ g/cm}^3$ , the pore volume was found to be  $3.43 \text{ cm}^3/\text{g}$  and the median pore diameter 6.1 microns.

Sample 5 was prepared by freeze drying a 8 % w/v aqueous solution of dextran mixed with 20 % w/v CTAB surfactant in the presence of 80 % v/v  $\text{CO}_2$  emulsion template with respect to the aqueous phase and the structure is shown in Figure 4. The structure clearly shows emulsion-templated porosity. The bulk polymer density was found to be  $0.06 \text{ g/cm}^3$  and the pore volume  $11.68 \text{ cm}^3/\text{g}$ . The median pore diameter was found to be 18.68 microns.

Sample 7 was prepared by freeze drying a 14 % w/v aqueous solution of dextran mixed with 2 % w/v CTAB surfactant in the presence of 80 % v/v  $\text{CO}_2$  emulsion template with respect to the aqueous phase and the structure is shown in Figure 5. The structure clearly shows emulsion-templated porosity. The bulk polymer density was found to be  $0.05 \text{ g/cm}^3$ , whilst the pore volume was found to be  $14.22 \text{ cm}^3/\text{g}$ . The structure had a median pore diameter of 15.24 microns.

Sample 16 was prepared by freeze drying a 14 % w/v aqueous solution of dextran mixed with 2 % w/v CTAB surfactant in the presence of 80 % v/v  $\text{CO}_2$  emulsion template with respect to the aqueous phase and the structure is shown in Figure 6. The structure clearly shows emulsion-templated porosity. A water-

soluble dye, Rose Bengal, was dissolved in the aqueous phase and is entrapped in the walls of the polymer structure. The bulk polymer density was found to be 0.06 g/cm<sup>3</sup>, the pore volume 10.22 cm<sup>3</sup>/g and the median pore diameter 18.57 microns.

Sample 18 was prepared by freeze drying a 14 % w/v aqueous solution of dextran mixed with 2 % w/v CTAB surfactant in the presence of 80 % v/v CO<sub>2</sub> emulsion template with respect to the aqueous phase and the structure is shown in Figure 7. The structure clearly shows emulsion-templated porosity. A water-soluble dye, Rhodamine, was dissolved in the aqueous phase and is entrapped in the walls of the polymer structure. Bulk polymer density was found to be 0.05 g/cm<sup>3</sup>, the pore volume 13.07 cm<sup>3</sup>/g and the median pore diameter 35.72 microns.

Figure 8 shows a direct comparison between the structures formed in Sample 2 and Sample 7 (formed without and with the CO<sub>2</sub> emulsion template respectively). The presence of the CO<sub>2</sub> emulsion had led to a much higher pore volume (14.22 cm<sup>3</sup>/g vs 1.80 cm<sup>3</sup>/g) and a larger pore size (15.24 microns vs 4.83 microns). The emulsion templated material (Sample 7) shows a highly interconnected pore structure that is absent in the material prepared without the emulsion (Sample 2).

Samples 1, 2 and 3 (prepared without any emulsion template) have an average pore size range from about 4 ~6 microns and total pore volumes in the range between 1.8–3.4 cm<sup>3</sup>/g and this data is shown in the graphs in Figure 9.

Figure 10 illustrates the mercury intrusion porosimetry data for dextran samples prepared by freeze-drying of aqueous solutions in the presence of a

- 17 -

80% v/v CO<sub>2</sub> emulsion template in Samples 7, 8 & 18. Average pore sizes range from about 15–55 microns and total pore volumes range between 8–14 cm<sup>3</sup>/g.

Figure 11 is a photograph showing various freeze-dried dextran materials (scale at right of photograph is in centimetres). Samples are, from left to right: (a) Sample 2, prepared without any CO<sub>2</sub> emulsion template; (b) Sample 16, prepared using 80% v/v CO<sub>2</sub> emulsion template and entrapping a water-soluble Rhodamine dye; (c) Sample 17, prepared using 80% v/v CO<sub>2</sub> emulsion template and entrapping a water-soluble dye, Methyl Orange; (d) Sample 18, prepared using 80 % v/v CO<sub>2</sub> emulsion template and entrapping a water-soluble dye, Rose Bengal; (e) Sample 11, prepared using 80% v/v CO<sub>2</sub> emulsion template without any additional dopant molecules.

Figure 12 is a series of photographs showing rapid dissolution of a small piece (~ 50 mg) of Sample 18 in pure water (approx. 10 cm<sup>3</sup>) without stirring at 20°C. It was found that the sample dissolves entirely in less than 10 seconds. If the solution is gently swirled, the dye becomes homogeneously distributed throughout the aqueous phase (photograph f).

Figure 13 shows close up photographs of moulded, monolithic emulsion-templated samples containing water-soluble dyes. The samples are, left to right, Samples 16, 17 & 18.

The clear emulsion-templated porosity in the samples produced using CO<sub>2</sub> suggests that the emulsions remained stable upon freezing. Analysis by scanning electron microscopy (SEM) showed that the presence of CO<sub>2</sub> in the starting emulsion had a significant affect on the nature of the porosity contained within the samples (see comparison made in Figure 8). The samples made without CO<sub>2</sub>,

- 18 -

(Figures 1, 2 and 3) showed plate-like porosity, whereas the samples made with CO<sub>2</sub> (Figures 4, 5, 6, and 7) showed more spherical porosity. Materials made with dextran using CTAB as a surfactant (Figures 4, 5, 6, and 7) showed spherical voids where the individual droplets of the CO<sub>2</sub> have been templated. The porosity in these samples was highly interconnected. The average pore diameter, the total pore volume (i.e., intrusion volume), and the bulk density for the samples was investigated using mercury intrusion porosimetry. The emulsion-templated samples were much more highly porous than those produced without the emulsion-template. Figures 9 and 10 show intrusion porosimetry data for dextran samples prepared without emulsion template (Figure 9) and with emulsion template (Figure 10), respectively. These figures (and the respective SEM images) show clearly that the median pore diameter is much larger in the templated materials due to the presence of emulsion-templated pores.

CLAIMS

1. A method for producing a porous material comprising the steps of;

(a) providing a C/W emulsion comprising an aqueous phase, a matrix building material, a surfactant and a liquid CO<sub>2</sub> phase;

(b) at least partially freezing the aqueous phase;

(c) gasifying CO<sub>2</sub> from the liquid CO<sub>2</sub> phase to produce an intermediate porous material;

(d) venting the gasified CO<sub>2</sub> from the intermediate porous material:

and

(e) freeze drying the intermediate porous material at least substantially

to remove the aqueous phase and to form the porous material.

2. A method for producing a porous material as claimed in claim 1,

wherein the emulsion further comprises a dopant.

3. A method for producing a porous material as claimed in claim 2,

wherein the dopant is substantially water-soluble.

4. A method for producing a porous material as claimed in claims 2

or 3, wherein the dopant is selected from one or more of the following dopants:

pharmaceutical actives, pharmaceutical salts, enzymes, dyes, oxidising agents,

reducing agents, cleaning agents, reagents for organic synthesis, agrochemicals,

fabric softeners, clothes care agents, bleaches, flavours, fragrances, vitamins or

nutraceuticals, metal nanoparticles (*e.g.*, metal hydrosols), inorganic

nanoparticles, biological polymers (*e.g.*, DNA, RNA), growth factors/cofactors,

and live cells (*e.g.*, stem cells).

- 20 -

5. A method for producing a porous material as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 4, wherein a substantially water-soluble inorganic or organic additive is additionally used.

6. A method for producing a porous material as claimed in claim 5, wherein the additive is selected from one or more of the following additives: partially hydrolysed silica precursors (*i.e.*, a silica 'sol'), other alkoxide sols, hydroxyapatite salts, and sodium silicate.

7. A method for producing a porous material as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 6, wherein the matrix building material is a polymeric material.

8. A method for producing a porous material as claimed in claim 7, wherein the polymeric material is substantially free of cross-linking.

9. A method for producing a porous material as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 6, wherein the matrix building material is a vinyl polymer material.

10. A method for producing a porous material as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 6, wherein the matrix building material is selected from one or more of the following group of materials: poly(vinyl alcohol), dextran, sodium alginate, poly(aspartic acid), poly(ethylene glycol), poly(ethylene oxide), poly(vinyl pyrrolidone), poly(acrylic acid), poly(acrylic acid)-sodium salt, poly(acrylamide), poly(*N*-isopropyl acrylamide), poly(hydroxyethyl acrylate), poly(acrylic acid), poly(sodium styrene sulfonate), poly(2-acrylamido-2-methyl-1-propanesulfonic acid), polysaccharides, and cellulose derivatives.

11. A method for producing a porous material as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 10, wherein the matrix building material is substantially water-soluble.

12. A method for producing a porous material as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 11, wherein the temperature of the emulsion is reduced to a temperature in the range of -5°C to -30°C.

13. A method for producing a porous material as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 12, wherein the CO<sub>2</sub> is gasified by means of depressurisation of the intermediate porous material.

14. A method for producing a porous material as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 13, wherein the surfactant is selected from one or more of the following list of surfactant: CTAB (cetyltrimethylammonium bromide), SDS (sodium dodecyl sulphate), pluronic surfactants, Brij 30 and Tween 40.

15. A method for producing a porous material as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 14, wherein the matrix building material is contained within the aqueous phase of the emulsion.

16. A method for producing a porous material as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 15, wherein the constituents of the emulsion are in the following quantities: the matrix building material is in the range of 5-20 % w/v and the surfactant is in the range of 5-20 % w/v in respect of H<sub>2</sub>O and the CO<sub>2</sub> is in the range of 65-95 % v/v.

17. A method for producing a porous material as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 16, wherein the porous material is produced in the form of a monolithic block.

18. A method for producing a porous material as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 17, wherein the porous material is produced in the form of porous particles or beads.

19. A method for producing a porous material as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 18, wherein the emulsion further comprises an active ingredient for incorporation into the porous material.

20. A method for producing a porous material as claimed in claim 19, wherein the active ingredient is selected from one or more from the following group; pharmaceutical actives, pharmaceutical salts, enzymes, dyes, oxidising agents, reducing agents, cleaning agents, reagents for organic synthesis, agrochemicals, fabric softeners, clothes care agents, bleaches, flavours, fragrances, vitamins or nutraceuticals, metal nanoparticles (*e.g.*, metal hydrosols), inorganic nanoparticles, biological polymers (*e.g.*, DNA, RNA), growth factors/cofactors, and live cells (*e.g.*, stem cells).

21. A porous material obtainable by the method as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 20.

22. A porous material according to claim 21, which is water-soluble.

23. A water-soluble porous material according to claim 22, wherein the material is characterised by having

- (a) a median pore diameter within the range of 5–100 microns;
- (b) a total pore volume in the range of 8–15 cm<sup>3</sup>/g when approximately 80% v/v CO<sub>2</sub> is used; and
- (c) a bulk density typically in the range 0.02–0.06 g/cm<sup>3</sup>.

24. A water-soluble porous material according to any one of claims 21 to 23, characterised by having substantially no solvent residue remaining in the material that arises from the internal template phase.

25. A water-soluble porous material according to any one of claims 21 to 24, being produced in the form of a moulded, monolithic block that substantially conforms to the shape of a vessel in which it is produced.

26. A porous material comprising a water-soluble polymeric matrix, which matrix comprises substantially no residual organic solvent.

27. A porous material according to claim 26 obtainable by a method which utilises substantially no organic solvent, hence the matrix being substantially free from any residual organic solvent component.

28. A porous material according to claim 26 or claim 27 comprising surfactant moieties entangled with the polymeric matrix.

29. A porous material according to claim 28, wherein the presence of surfactant moieties results from the formation of the porous material from a C/W emulsion comprising the surfactant moieties.

30. A porous material as claimed in any one of claims 21 to 29, wherein the material is used for one or more of the following applications: biomaterials, tissue supports, food materials, tissue scaffolding, DNA storage, absorbent, controlled release matrices, scaffolds for sensor materials, wound-healing matrices, agrochemical release, reagent release (*e.g.*, for chemical reactions), scaffold for combinatorial chemistry, molecular separations and diagnostic reagent release.



figure 1

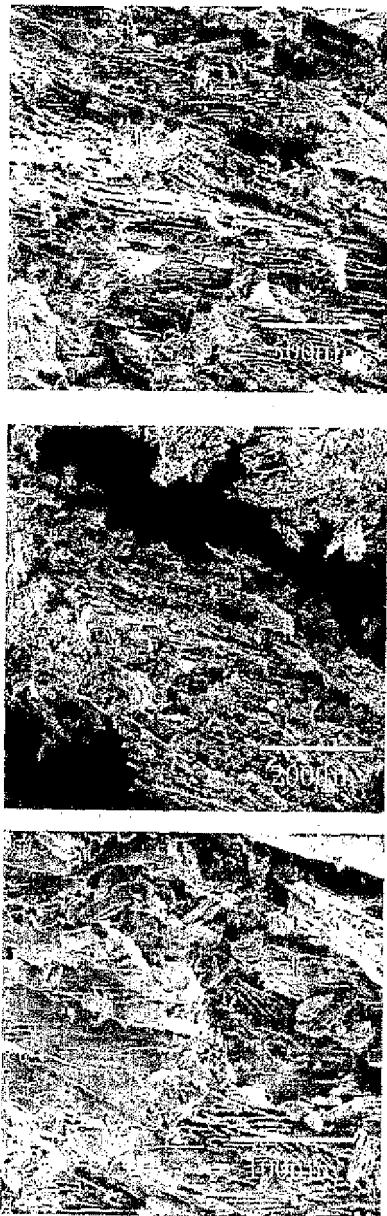


Figure 2

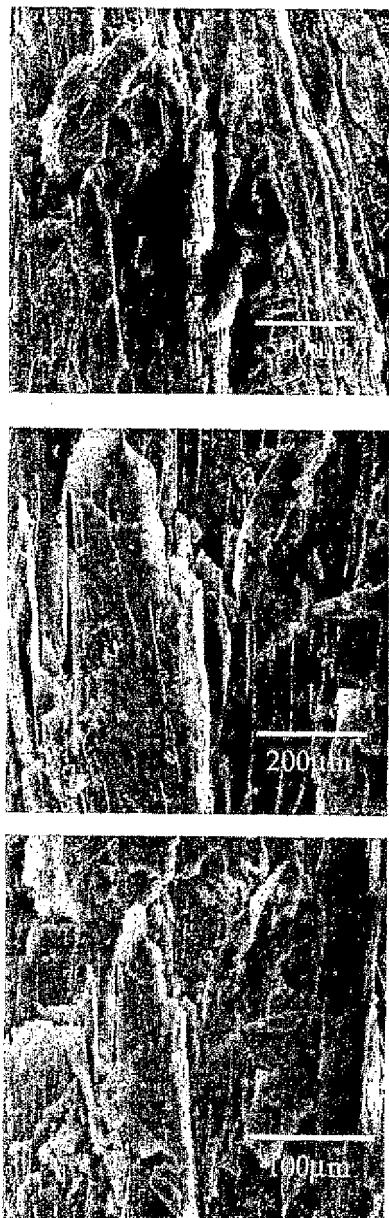


figure 3

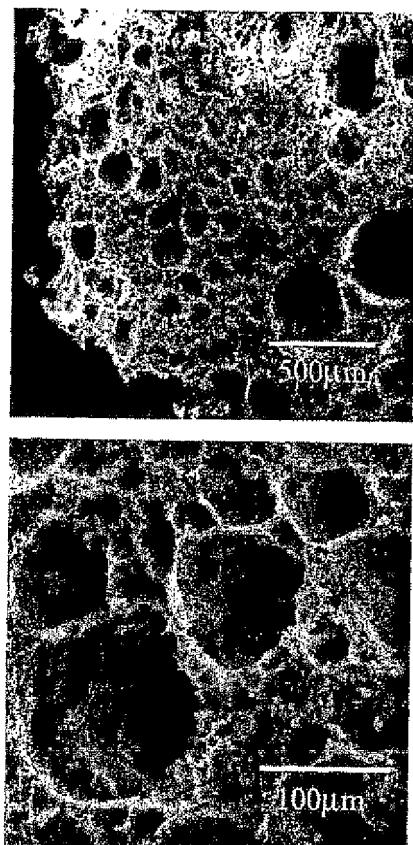


Figure 4

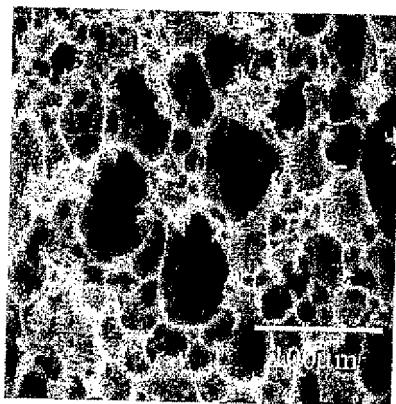
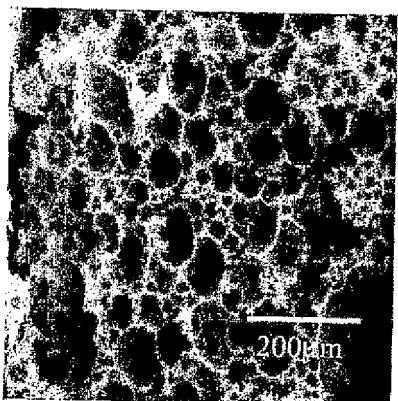
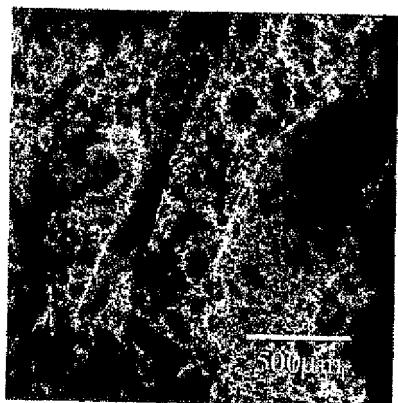


Figure 5

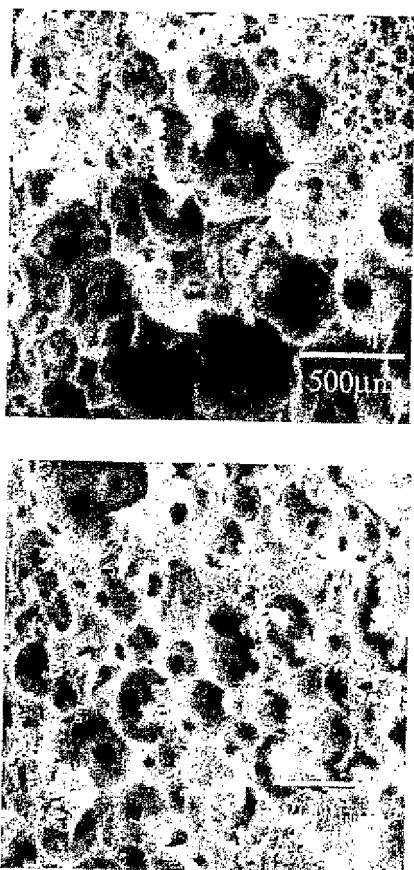


figure 6

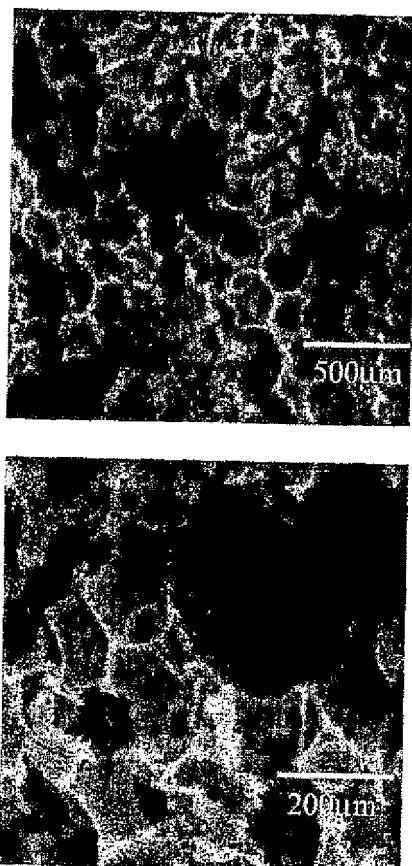


Figure 7

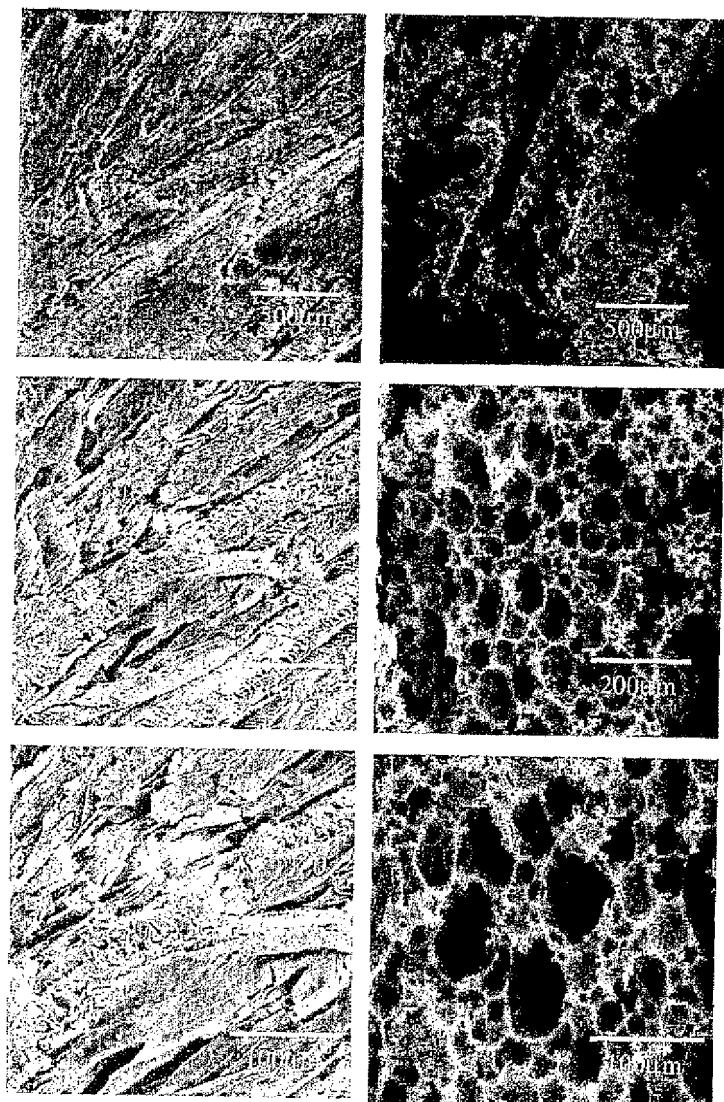


Figure 8

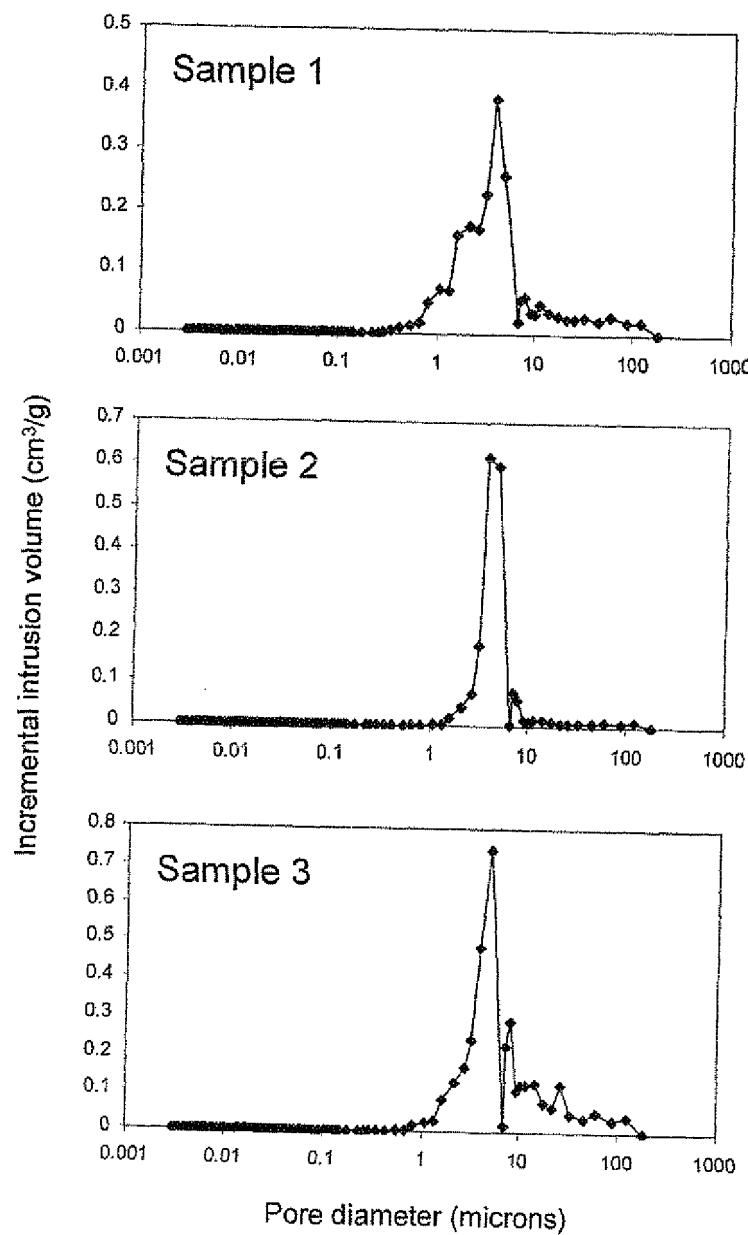


figure 9

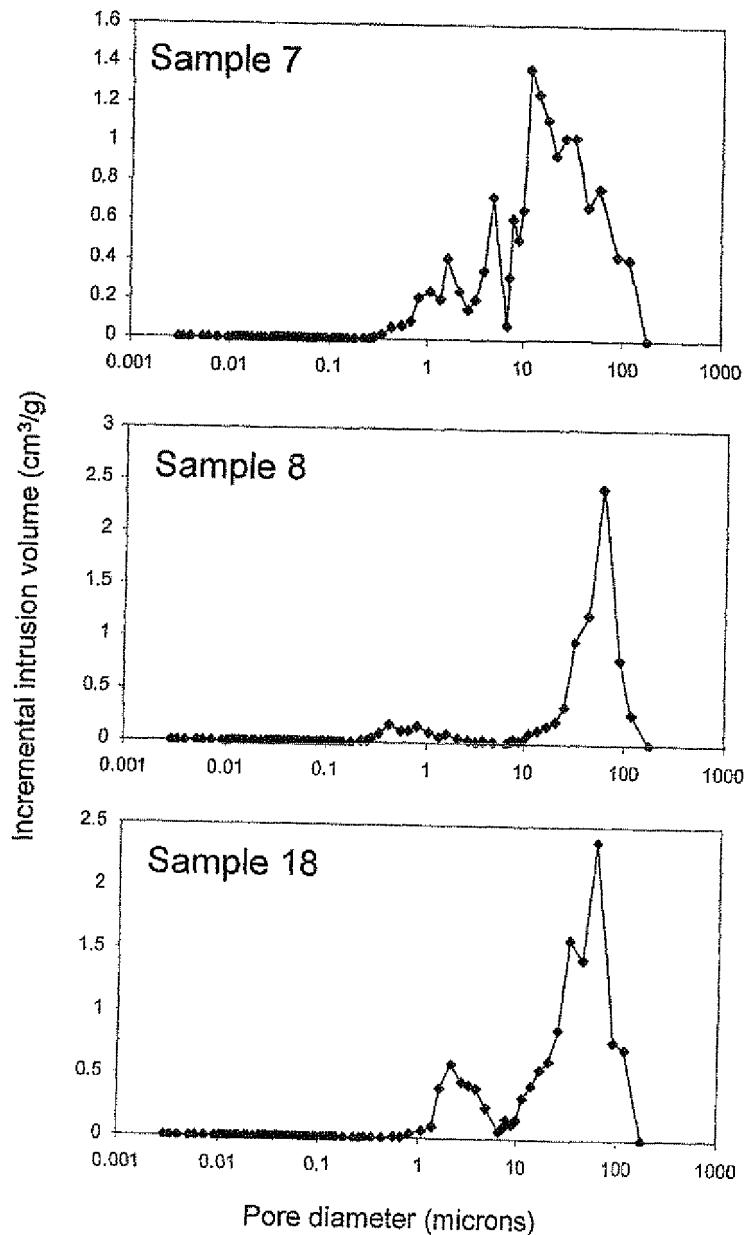


Figure 10

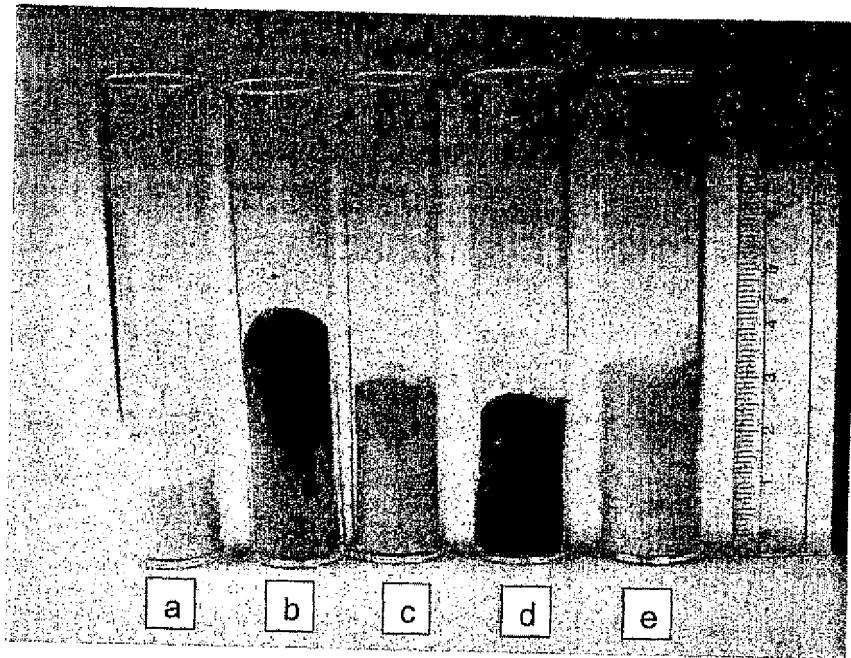


Figure 11

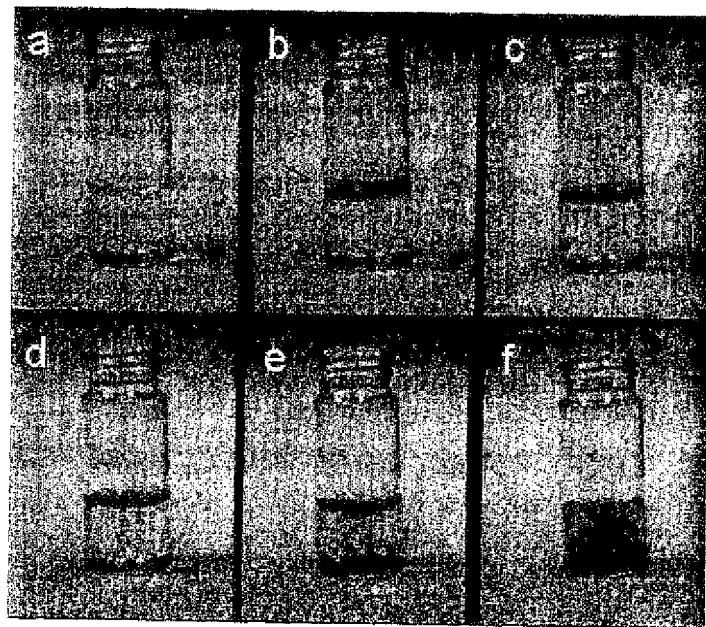


Figure 12

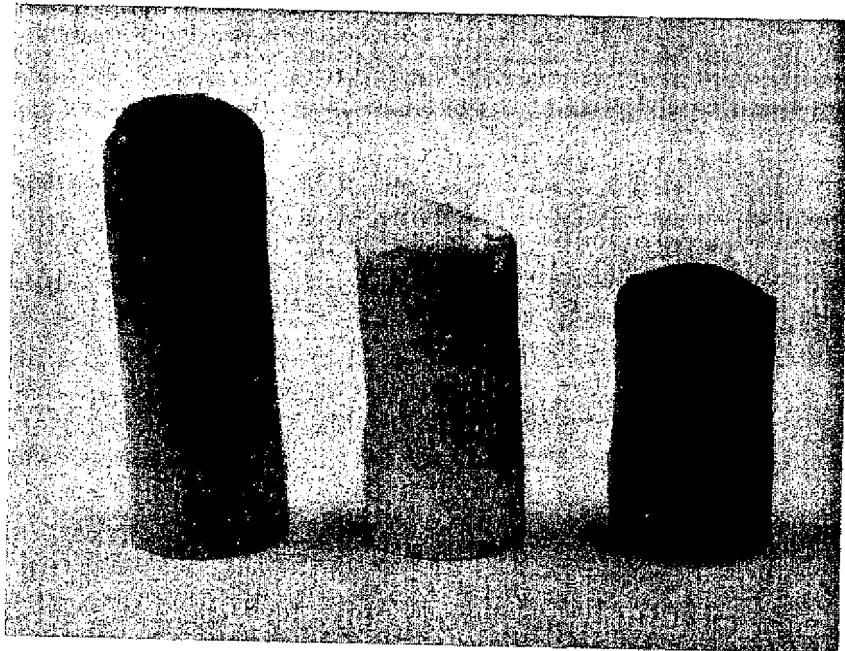


Figure 13

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

PCT/GB2004/003264

**A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER**  
 IPC 7 C08J9/12 C08J9/28

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

**B. FIELDS SEARCHED**

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)  
 IPC 7 C08J

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the International search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

EPO-Internal, WPI Data, PAJ

**C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT**

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	WO 01/25390 A (CORRAND DIDIER MARCEL ; SOMMERVILLE ROBERTS NIGEL (GB); YORK DAVID WIL) 12 April 2001 (2001-04-12) the whole document claims 1-4; example 1	1-20
X		21-30
A	US 2003/064156 A1 (SHIH HSI-HSTIN ET AL.) 3 April 2003 (2003-04-03) the whole document	1-30
A,P	WO 2004/011537 A (COOPER ANDREW IAN ; UNILEVER PLC (GB); ZHANG HAIFEI (GB); LEVER HINDUS) 5 February 2004 (2004-02-05) cited in the application the whole document	1-30

Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

Patent family members are listed in annex.

\* Special categories of cited documents :

- \*A\* document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- \*E\* earlier document but published on or after the International filing date
- \*L\* document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
- \*O\* document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- \*P\* document published prior to the International filing date but later than the priority date claimed

- \*T\* later document published after the International filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
- \*X\* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
- \*Y\* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.
- \*&\* document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the International search

7 October 2004

Date of mailing of the International search report

22/10/2004

Name and mailing address of the ISA  
 European Patent Office, P.O. 5016 Patentlaan 2  
 NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk  
 Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 81 551 epo nl,  
 Fax. (+31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

Puttins, U

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

PCT/GB2004/003264

Patent document cited in search report		Publication date		Patent family member(s)		Publication date
WO 0125390	A	12-04-2001	GB	2355014 A		11-04-2001
			AU	1191201 A		10-05-2001
			AU	7752300 A		10-05-2001
			AU	7752400 A		10-05-2001
			AU	7752500 A		10-05-2001
			AU	7853700 A		10-05-2001
			BR	0014498 A		11-06-2002
			BR	0014501 A		11-06-2002
			BR	0014504 A		04-06-2002
			BR	0014530 A		04-06-2002
			BR	0014549 A		04-06-2002
			CA	2385161 A1		12-04-2001
			CA	2385164 A1		12-04-2001
			CA	2385195 A1		12-04-2001
			CA	2385213 A1		12-04-2001
			CA	2385313 A1		12-04-2001
			CN	1378497 T		06-11-2002
			CN	1399589 T		26-02-2003
			CN	1402778 T		12-03-2003
			CN	1408004 T		02-04-2003
			CN	1408005 T		02-04-2003
			EP	1218160 A1		03-07-2002
			EP	1237996 A1		11-09-2002
			EP	1237997 A1		11-09-2002
			EP	1237698 A2		11-09-2002
			EP	1218484 A1		03-07-2002
			JP	2003511485 T		25-03-2003
			JP	2003511501 T		25-03-2003
			JP	2003511502 T		25-03-2003
			JP	2003511392 T		25-03-2003
			JP	2003511517 T		25-03-2003
			WO	0125393 A1		12-04-2001
			WO	0124990 A1		12-04-2001
			WO	0125322 A1		12-04-2001
			WO	0125323 A1		12-04-2001
			WO	0125390 A2		12-04-2001
			US	6706773 B1		16-03-2004
US 2003064156	A1	03-04-2003	TW	520383 B		11-02-2003
WO 2004011537	A	05-02-2004	GB	2399084 A		08-09-2004
			WO	2004011537 A1		05-02-2004